Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Right and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1855. VOL. XXIV, NO. 4.

Select Poetry.

GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.
It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content;
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn,
It lulls you to repose.
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the brow from care;
Turns tears to smiles, makes dullness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud
When threat'ning storm begin—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wings—
As springs an arch across the tide;
Where waves conflicting foam.
So comes this seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, the bright divinity?
Good temper—nothing more.
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 22, 1855.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS,

On Know-Nothingism and the Power of Congress in the Territories.

DETROIT, AUG. 22, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS:—

Sir—The public journals contain a letter dated July 24th, written by Gen. Houston, which has just met my eye, and in which he perceives, by the papers of the day, that "General Cass has approved the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia." I had observed the statements to which Gen. Houston alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot, as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife. And, indeed, I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard or had read my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the 5th of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the Senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political move which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanctions of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates. I then observed: "Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. * * * We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us, and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be unnecessary to prove my consistency, as a disciple of the school of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison and Jackson, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect, aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in this land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of Gen. Houston has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and to contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject, are but of little consequence, except to myself; but if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever, neither with the means it employs, nor the objects it seeks to attain. Its secrecy, its oath bound obligations, its control of the ballot box, its systems of proscription, striking both at political rights and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another, and to carry deadly feuds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood; and are doomed to have many more, if this movement goes on, for this is but the first instalment of death, and how many others are to follow and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable vicissitudes is known only to Him who foresees events and can control them—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action or its social condition. It is the Orangeism of a republic, scarcely better in principle than its monarchial prototype—of a republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of a machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen. Houston gives credence to the report that I approve the "platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia." I am aware that changes have been made, both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these changes do not remove my objections to it. Its spirit of exclusion and intolerance remains, and with it, its evils and its dangers.—It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever addition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that Convention which meets my concurrence, and that is, the declaration that "Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery, within the territory of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully pretermitted—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still, I approve its action upon the subject, so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, towards the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the people of the Territories, and, among others, over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for these matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the Territorial communities, and to divest them of the power to regulate them is an act of unmitigated despotism. The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal government of the Territories, when properly exercised, should be rejoiced that, after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds. The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject is the most extraordinary political event of my time. One would naturally suppose that in this country the dogma of the right of internal government by an irresponsible Legislature over a distant community, unrepresented in the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without an advocate. The difference is broad and practical, and should be the dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country, which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early as 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists "are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, &c." In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to organize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the internal polity of the people; and for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Gov. Hunt, of New York, in a letter just published, speaks of the Nebraska bill as "based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty." I never heard a man support that measure or approve it for such a reason.—Gov. Hunt has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends. The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all, but upon the stable foundation of the federal constitution, and of the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation there are mutual rights and duties, and the questions—what power may Congress lawfully exercise, and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights?—must be determined, not by politico-metaphysical considerations arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the constitution of the United States. To the law, and to the testimony. By that constitution, the general government is a government, not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me.—And that is many years, as will appear by reference to the *Globe* of March 31st, 1832, which contains an article written by me, and entitled "A Review of the Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee Case." In that article I observe that the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States, refers to territorial rights, and grants no jurisdiction over persons. Among other things I say: "The power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and from which the States and individuals may derive rights, is one thing; the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons and things within the limits of a State, and which may conflict with the rights of sovereignty reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, is another and different power, and must be so considered in the clause referred to; the latter is special and limited, and is found in another clause, and is confined to the territorial tract, the District of Columbia, and to places purchased by consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings." Think what is the same doctrine subsequently advocated more fully developed in my letter. I repeat that this power of internal legislation cannot be found in the constitution, and if there were no other grounds of objection.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere referred, well remarked, that "there is no specific power in the constitution which authorizes the organization of Territorial governments." He adds, "If this power be implied from the specific power to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a government which shall protect the lands purchased, and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery." Judge McLean here brings the Constitution of the United States to the support of the good old revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere with and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that "It is a municipal relation of limited extent, and of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation, over which the federal government can exercise no control."

I have never known the time when the Democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles, than they are at this day. Our confederation is passing through the most severe trial it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which days of this Constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon its character, its constitutional rights and its institutions, and the systematic perserverance and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they warn the Democratic party of the danger, should also incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its care and its efforts extend wherever the constitution of its country extends, and with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great republic is now in its hands, and, so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt and united, yielding not one hair's breadth of its time-honored principles, and resising to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced: and, if so, the victory of the constitution I doubt not will be achieved.

I am, sir, respectfully your
Obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

A Terrible Tragedy.

We find the following account of a terrible tragedy, which recently took place at Lyons, in the letter of the French correspondent of the London Literary World:

A frighful case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if the facts are correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development—a much longer period, I believe, than has ever been authentically shown to have taken place between the injury and its consequences; but there is some doubt as to the real nature of the disease, though unfortunately none as to the dreadful catastrophe which took place. A young farmer named Peyron, about twenty-five years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbor's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other; but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who otherwise was a most eligible match, his parents being comparatively well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary good conduct. His passion for the girl became at length so violent that he declared he could not exist without her, and meditated suicide; went to the parents of the young woman, and after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match.

Young Peyron at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the provinces, concluding with a grand dinner and the inevitable ball. The gayeties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated.—The new married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm-house, separate from the main building; but, in some time after they had retired, cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed; but at length they increased to fearful shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the door. It was fastened on the inside, and on being broken open the door, she was found in the arms of her husband, who was in a fit of raving madness and had covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the unfortunate girl's breast.

For a long time they struggled with the maniac before the doctor could reach the spot the happy victim was no more. Young Peyron was put under treatment, and a straight-waistcoat was attempted to be put upon him; but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive lest he should expire in the assistants' hands, ordered them to desist. The unfortunate man had by this time become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that somewhere about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precautions against hydrophobia. But although the dog was killed, it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad; and no ill consequences resulting from the bite, his friends concluded that it would come to nothing, and the incident had been altogether forgotten.

It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitment of the occasion itself had roused the latent virus, which had so long laid dormant in the blood, and led to the terrible outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities, the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full inquiry, that there was no hydrophobia whatever in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberrations of the unfortunate young man, as before mentioned; and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances, led to the fatal consequences narrated above. This sad catastrophe has given rise to a fierce medical controversy in some of the professional journals on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear that, although instances of remarkable cures of this frightful malady are known in France.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Daily Republic.

A WELL TOLD STORY.

PERRY VILLAGE, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1855.—This part of the country is wild with excitement. The immense snake, with various descriptions of which the papers have been crowded for two weeks back, is at length captured. You have undoubtedly heard all the particulars of his appearance, the many doubts and sneers as to the existence of a *lusus naturæ* of this character in a lake but four miles long and not quite three quarters of a mile in width. At any rate it never has been doubted. Daniel Smith, an old whaleman, came here about two weeks since, and while here had the good fortune to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his and his "irons," and on Friday last both arrived with harpoons, cordage and everything necessary to catch a monster.

Many strangers who were stopping at the Walker House in this city, attracted to this part of the country by the excitement in regard to the monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains; but they kept on with their preparations in spite of sneers and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upward of eight days, and the two whalemen had a sharp look-out kept all the time besides watching themselves.

This lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into or becomes Genesee river. In the vicinity of this outlet he was seen first, and on Sunday came to the surface, displaying about thirty feet of his long, sinuous body, remaining, however, but a very few moments. The boats were on the watch all Sunday night. The whalemen had 1200 feet of strong whale line in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and was fastened to a tree.

On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with town's-people and strangers, and ever body seemed much excited. About nine o'clock the animal made its appearance between the whaleman's boat and the shore, revealing twenty or thirty feet of its length. He lay quiescent upon the surface, when the whaleman's boat moved slowly towards him—Mr. Smith, of Covington, poising a Lilly-iron in the air, (a Lilly-iron, is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached from the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal this moveable blade turns at right angles in the wound, and being entirely blunt and flat on one side it is impossible to extricate it except by cutting out.) When they had got about ten feet from the animal the iron whistled through the air and went deep into his body.

In a moment, the whole length of the monster was lashing the air, at a bound revealing his whole enormous length, and then making the water boil in every direction, he described rapid foaming circles and arcs of circles, with such swiftness the eye could scarcely follow him. Then he darted off in another direction towards the upper part of the lake, the suddenness of his movement almost dragged the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and, after the space of half an hour, it was plain that his strength was almost exhausted. The whalemen then came ashore and gradually hauled the line in. The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when renewed life appeared to have been given him, and with one dart he carried nearly all the line out. This was his last great effort. He was slowly dragged asshore, amid the wildest excitement and tumult ever known in the vicinity of silver lake. Four or five ladies fainted on seeing the monster, who, although ashore, was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightning himself out in his agony, with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble around him. The harpoon had gone entirely through a thick muscular part of him about eight feet from his head.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet nine inches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full grown calf's; within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off toward the tail, which ends in a fin which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it has three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length—not opposite each other, but alternately placed.

The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrific. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, or membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostrils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatever it may be, is underneath—is almost a counterpart of the mouth of a fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pursed up—but it can be stretched so as to take in a body the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. His color is a dusky brown on the sides and back, but underneath the belly it is of a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of hard substance, knob-like in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body, extending before night hundreds and hundreds of people from the neighboring towns and villages had collected to see this wonder. The animal still has the harpoon in him. It passed through the muscular portion of the back, and touched no mortal part. He lies in the water, an ingenous contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, keeping his body in a curve, preventing him from getting away or proving dangerous. He can use but his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water, except when he rears it up as if looking around, and presents a most fearful aspect. When rearing he expands his mouth and exhibits a cavity, blood-red, most terrible to look upon. As he does this, air rushes forth with a heavy, short puff. I have no more time to write you. The hotel is full, and people have a great difficulty in getting a meal at the village. Some of them go up to Castile to get their meals. The whalemen contemplate keeping the monster in his present position until an agent of Mr. Barnum arrives, who has been telegraphed. He is expected here to-night. Very truly your friend and subscriber. O. M. K.

A Den of Know-Nothings.

The Morris County, (N. J.,) *Democratic Banner*, says:

"A den of Know-Nothings is like a coop full of chickens shut up for market. When the right time comes the coop is shut up—Mr. President covers the top entirely over—leaves an air hole in the bottom—takes his dark lantern—goes sometimes to the nearest and sometimes to the highest market, and disposes of them altogether. When the bargain is complete, the money counted and pocketed, then, if chickens, they are brought to light, counted, and turned into the possession of the purchaser: if Know-Nothings, then Mr. President says: 'Brethren, the good of the Order and the obligations you have taken require you to vote for Mr.——, (the purchaser.')

To keep your obligation, you must not go from this, your place of concealment, until honest men are in their beds, and until night's sable mantle will screen you from detection in making your retreat. Take the tickets I now give you, and on election day go the polls, vote them and no others. Go singly and noiselessly. Let no one see the ticket I now give you, nor must you tell any one that you are going to vote this ticket. If your former political friends, not members of this order, offer you their tickets, receive them, and by your conduct, if not by your words, induce them to believe you are going to vote as you formerly voted. If they draw you into conversation upon that subject calm and put to rest any suspicions they may have as to your fidelity to your former party: remembering, as I trust you will, that in no way can your solemn obligations be observed and kept without voting this ticket, nor without keeping all, not of our order, entirely ignorant and without suspicion of our objects and movements.

I now dismiss you until Friday evening next, after election, when you will again meet here to consider the result of the election, and to impose proper punishment upon such members as may so far neglect my present instructions as not to vote this ticket."

"The brethren, of course, obey instructions. The purchaser gets the votes he paid for, and Mr. Manager has the quid pro quo—or feels satisfied he will get it. This is the way the Order has been, can be, and will be used. All those 'Americans' who wish to make merchandise of themselves, and have their votes sold for the profit of others, like calves in the shamble, had better join the Order at once."

From the Washington Union.

Another Know-Nothing Outrage.

The atrocities committed by the know-nothings of Louisville have recently been feebly imitated by the Know-Nothings of Sidney, Ohio. The following letter appears in the Ohio Statesman of the 22d instant:

SIDNEY, Shelby County, Ohio,
August 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholic frame church was made a pile of ruins. A keg of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the street, which was fired with burning shavings. There is no doubt the incendiary deed was commited by a set of Know-Nothing rowdies, such as have just wrought devastation in Louisville.

I trust, for the welfare of our country, that the better class of the American people will soon arouse to a proper sense of what this awful spirit of blind persecution for opinion's sake is fast leading to. The better class of Know-Nothings here appear to look with disgust upon these terrible proceedings; but who can tell whether they are sincere. The real friends of religious liberty in our community charge, without reservation, that the destruction of the Catholic church here is one of the fruits of the Know-Nothing crusade.

The blowing up of the Catholic church will do for a commencement. The election in Ohio takes place on the 9th of October, which will afford the Know-Nothings of Sidney an opportunity of exhibiting their proficiency in such light crimes as murder and arson, by way of enforcing their favorite doctrine, that "none but Americans shall rule America."

While Know-Nothings are blowing up Catholic churches, and shooting and burning Catholic men, women and children, it would be as well to pause a moment for the purpose of ascertaining whether any retaliatory steps have been taken by those who profess that faith which is now the special object of the murderous persecution of Know-Nothingism.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Baltimore American (Know-Nothing in its proclivities,) writes as follows:

"The praise of Mr. O'Keeffe, the Catholic pastor of St. Patrick's church, is on the lips of Protestants as well as Catholics untiring exertions in nursing and attending to the wants of the sick and dying of every class and persuasion."

Another correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:

"There are five Sisters of Charity nursing at the hospital, and from what you know of these self-sacrificing and truly pious women, you can readily imagine that the sick lack no comfort that indefatigable and judicious attendance can administer. Indeed, by the establishment of the hospital, and the attendance there of the Sisters, not only an immense amount of suffering has been spared the poverty-stricken creatures who have been taken there, but many a life has been saved for which there would have been no hope otherwise."

The New York Express, a leading organ of the Know-Nothings, bears the following testimony:

"All honor to the noble-hearted women who stand by the bedsides of the sick snd dying in the fever-stricken cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth! All honor to Miss Andrews, and the Sisters of Charity, who have left, or are leaving, a wholsome atmosphere, to brave the storm of death there for the sake of doing good; but shame—eternal shame—upon those false Christian professors whose craven hearts have urged them to seek safety in flight!"

We will not designate the class of "false Christians" justly obnoxious to the censure of the Express, but we will indulge a faint hope that the piety, zeal, and self-sacrificing spirit of Catholic clergymen and Catholic Sisters of Charity, so beautifully and nobly displayed throughout the whole of the prevailing epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth, may be the means of securing in at least two cities of the Union the safety of the persons, dwellings, and churches of Catholic citizens.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP.—The Catholic Church at Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, was blown up by powder on the night of the 18th. We copy the following from a letter to the *Ohio Statesman*:

Our village has been in much confusion since yesterday morning, caused by the blowing up of the Catholic church on Saturday night.

It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling house.

EXPRESSIVE IF NOT ELEGANT.—Gen. Geiger, one of the speakers at the late K. N. Convention in Ohio, must have been greatly disgusted at the nomination of Chase & Co., by the previous Convention. The Reporter says—"He compared the nomination of the 13th of July to a splendid stew, made of fine game—squirrels, rabbits, woodcocks, quails, turkeys, &c.—and some one coming along and pitching a skunk into the pot; hide, hair, smelling bottle and all."

A WISE ANSWER.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent. "But, ma, I like her; she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as pretty as I do; and she has lots of toys." "I can't help that my dear," responded the foolish mother: "her father is a shoemaker." "But I don't play with her father—I play with her; she ain't a shoemaker."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 7, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner,

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

☞ A GREAT LETTER.—Every body should read the letter of that old veteran Democrat, Gen. LEWIS CASS, which will be found on the first page.

☞ ADMITTED.—On motion of Hon. JOB MANN, Messrs. B. C. Coblentz, John L. Fyan and Charles A. Bannon, were admitted on Wednesday last to practice law in the several Courts of Bedford County.

The examination of these gentlemen we understand from the committee was thorough and comprehensive and passed off in a highly creditable manner. We congratulate them all upon the completion of the days of pupilage, and now, as they go out to try the realities of life, we hope their fondest expectations may be realized.

☞ The Democrats of Montgomery held a primay Convention in Norristown on Tuesday, and adopted a series of excellent resolutions, approving the National Administration, opposing the Jug Law, and recommending the firmest adherence to the principles of the Constitution.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

☞ The Democrats of Bedford County assembled in Mass Meeting on last Monday evening—and, although the weather was very inclement, it having rained nearly the whole day, the court house was crowded to its fullest capacity, and presented as fine an evidence of the firmness and determination of the Democratic Party as we have ever witnessed. It was organized by calling Hon. JOB MANN to the Chair—and appointing A. J Snively, Josiah Miller, Wm. Fluck, Jos. Crisman, Solomon Steel, and Johnathan Diehl, Vice Presidents—and Michael Wertz, Esq. and Col. F. D. Beegle, Secretaries.

The Delegates were then chosen to go into Convention. They having retired the meeting was addressed by Hon. ISAAC HUGUS, Gen. A. H. COFFROTH, JOHN CESSNA, Esq. Maj. TALIAFERRO, WM. M. HALL, Esq. and GEO. W. BOWMAN.

GEO. H. SPANG, Esq. then made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PLEDGE.

The Delegates composing the Convention to place in nomination a Ticket, and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, affixed their own proper signatures to the following pledge before proceeding to the transaction of any business:

"The undersigned having been regularly chosen Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, do hereby *voluntarily* declare that we belong to *no secret or public political organization other than* the DEMOCRATIC PARTY—that we have no connection with the so called "KNOW NOTHINGS," and do *not intend to have*; and we further express it as *our deliberate opinion* that *any man* who will sign this declaration, who, at the same time is a member of that order, is *unworthy public confidence* and deserves the *scorn and contempt of every honorable man.*"

GEO. H. SPANG,
F. C. REAMER,
SAML. DEFIBAUGH.
EDWD. LEADSWORTH,
THOS. W. HORTON.
JOSHUA SHOEMAKER,
JOHN FILLER,
WM. BLAIR,
JOHN A. McCOY,
THOS. COOK,
JOSEPH MORTIMORE,
MICHAEL FLUCK,
J. CRISMAN,
WM. DUNLAP,
JOHN HYSSONG,
JOHN LOWERY,
JACOB BELTZ,
DANIEL FLETCHER.
JONATHAN HORTON,
JAS. M. SLEEK.
JOSEHP GONDEN,
JOHN SILL,
WM. MELLON,
MICHAEL MURRAY,
A. J. MORGART,
JACOB WALTER,
JOHN ALSTADT,
JOHN BRIDGES,
JESSE DICKEN, Jr.
JOHN CONRAD,
GEO. BEEGLE
JACOB SCHNEBELY,
SOLOMON STEEL,
WM. FLUCK.
JOHN B. FLUCK,
EMANUEL STATLER,
A. J. SNIVELY.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions would respectfully report the following, That—

WHEREAS, The Democratic Party of Bedford County, for the greater perfection of its organization, and in accordance with its former usages, has assembled to-night for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be supported at the coming election—it is right and proper that the principles and policy which shall guide the party in the approaching canvass be considered and made known—and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the full and explicit exposition of Democratic doctrine, upon all the great questions of national policy as laid down by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, meets still our hearty approbation, and we hereby re-affirm the same. Time and experience sanction every syllable of their resolutions—the increased and increasing prosperity of our country stands a ready endorser, and with that platform of principles for a shield and helmet we are again willing to go before the public, to meet our enemies, open or secret, and leave the decision of merit—the decision of the contest to an intelligent people.

Resolved, That we review with pleasure the purely national and patriotic administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE—that his strict conformity to Democratic precedents and practice—his unflinching defence of the rights of all sections of the country—his untiring zeal in the preservation of peace and true devotion to the common brotherhood—inspires us with increased confidence in his ability, manly integrity, and also in the ability and patriotism of his cabinet.

Resolved, That as State Sovereignty in all matters of purely internal and domestic concern is and always has been a cardinal principle of Democratic faith, Congress ought not now, for reasons of policy and justice, to interfere in the domestic affairs of territories; the people thereof, we hold, should be left free to establish such local institutions as they may desire—provided they be not contrary to law or public morals, and that the admission of new States into the Union, with or without slavery, is justified by precedent and the practice of Congress from the earliest times of the Republic until now.

Resolved, That we regard all secret, political associations as immoral and unconstitutional—as opposed to the principle and spirit of our free Institutions, and uncalled for in a land where freedom of thought, free discussion and a free Press are sufficient safeguards against public wrongs! And especially would we avow our eternal hostility to the secret, midnight dark-lantern movements, and proscriptive policy of that anti-Republican, anti-American, Oath-bound organization appropriately styled Know-Nothings.—That as free-born American citizens we can countenance no party whose sole object is to ostracise, to disfranchise and disgrace men on account of their religious opinions or the place of their birth—and also that broken-down politicians and political loafers may find convenient hobbies on which they may ride into office. With such we can have no sympathy or connection—but for these misguided Democrats who, without thought and through mis-representation plunged into its Councils, we would record our regret—and, by the Constitution of our Country, which declares *no religious test* shall ever be required as a qualification for office or place of public trust, and by the proud and lofty title of "*asssylum*" for the distressed of all nations—kindly invite them to return!

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of 1855 and hereby pledge our undivided support of Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER our nominee for Canal Commissioner—having full confidence in his fidelity as a Democrat and honesty and capacity as a man.

Resolved, That the sale of the main line of our Public Improvements, as authorized in the bill passed by the last Legislature would be detrimental to the best interests of the people of Pennsylvania, impolitic and unwise.

Resolved, That the infamous Jug Law enacted by the same body, was passed in direct opposition to the expressed will of the people—that it was therefore, an unwarrantable stretch of legislative authority—an infringement upon personal liberty—an invasion of the vested rights of property—and a tyranical attempt to *force* men into total abstinence from that which has the sanction of (almost universal) custom, and the approbation of higher authority.

Moral abuses are not successfully cured by legislative restriction—legislation in advance of public opinion proves generally fruitless—and we, therefore, whilst we pledge ourselves to support any practicable and necessary measures to correct the evils of intemperance, do hereby resolve to employ all proper and legitimate efforts to secure the early repeal of said law.

Resolved, That for their acts and conduct approved and sanctioned by the Governor—the late Know-Nothing Legislature will be held accountable—that the views and principles of the present State administration we believe are obnoxious to every right-thinking individual—having recklessly squandered millions of the people's money and passed laws by which the best interests of the State are, or propose to be seriously and injuriously affected; as citizens of our good old Commonwealth we regret that such an administration ever had an existence, and as Democrats, pledge ourselves to rest not until the star which lights the tomb of JEFFERSON, which shed a lustre around the memory of WASHINGTON, of MADISON and JACKSON, is again in the ascendant—until our banners again waive in triumph from the Capitol of the old Keystone—for then, and not till then, will the augean stalls of public trust be purified.

Resolved, That we heartily approved the course pursued by our representative Hon. William T. Daugherty, and that we especially commend him for having voted, in conformity with the wishes of a large majority of his constituents, in opposition to the iniquitous Jug Law.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the following nominations, and pledge to the nominees our hearty support:

Treasurer—ISAAC MENGEL.
Commissioner—THOMAS W. HORTON.
Director—HENRY WERTZ.
Auditor—EDWARD PEARSON.

Resolved, That Jno. P. Reed, A. J. Snively and John Alstadt be conferees to meet conferees from Cambria and Fulton counties to place in nomination candidates for the Legislature, and that they are hereby instructed to support and use all honorable exertions for the nomination of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Beford Borough.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.
JOHN P. REED,
Maj. SAML. H. TATE,
Hon. JOS. B. NOBLE,
Maj. JAS. PATTON,
JOHN SILL, Esq.
W. P. SCHELL, Esq.
WM. M. HALL, Esq.

CONFEREE MEETING.

The Conferees of Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton Counties, met at the Washington Hotel, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 4th inst. On motion, A. J. SNIVELY, Esq. of Napier, was called to the chair, and J. B. SANSOM, Esq. of Fulton, chosen Secretary.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials: A. J. Snively, John P. Reed, and John Alstadt.—From Cambria—J. M. Riffle, M. M. Adams, Esq. and William Murray.—From Fulton, Jno. S. Robinson, Esq., Wm. C. McNulty, and J. B. Sansom.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the Conferees proceeded to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

Mr. Adams, nominated Geo. N. Smith.
" Robinson " Joseph Bernhard.
" Reed " Wm. M. Hall.

After some debate as to the merits of the respective candidates, and the claims of each county, the conferees proceeded to ballot: On the 1st ballot,

Geo. N. Smith, of Cambria, had	9	votes
Joseph Bernhard, of Fulton, had	6	"
Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford, had	3	"

The nomination of JOSEPH BERNHARD and GEO. N. SMITH, were then unanimously ratified.

GEO. H. SPANG and HENRY C. DEVINE, Esq's. were then chosen Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Sansom offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this conference be required to give a pledge that they are not now, never have been, and never will have any connexion with the Know-Nothing or any other secret or political association—that they will do all in their power to defeat the election of SIMON CAMERON, or any other Know-Nothing or Abolitionist to the United States Senate—that they will vote for a repeal of the anti-license Liquor Law passed at the last session of the legislature—and for the repeal of that law passed at the last Session of the Legislature, providing for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Improvements.

Should either of the candidates refuse to give such a pledge, the President of this Conference is authorized to call it together again to supply the vacancy on the ticket.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the State Convention be required to give a pledge similar to the above, so far as Know-Nothingism is concerned.

On motion, the thanks of the Conference were returned to Mrs. COOK for the use of her room, and it was resolved that the proceedings of the conference be published in all the Democratic papers of the district. Adjourned.

J. B. SANSOM, Sec'ry.

David Atchison a Know Nothing.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that there is not the least doubt that the notorious, if not infamous, David Atchison, of Missouri, who has been the head of the party in Missouri that would force slavery into Kansas against the wishes of her people, *is a member of the Know Nothing Order*, and has accomplished the Kansas outrages through its instrumentality. It declares that several members of the Order will soon give their certificates of Atchison's connection with them. Wonder what the Know Nothings and Abolitionists here, who have had so much to say about Kansas matters, will say to this exposure.

MARRIED:

At Schellsburg on Thursday evening the 30th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. THOMAS W. MILLER, to Mrs. MARGARET McCRERY, all of St. Clair township.

From the Phildelphia North American, Aug.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Accident on the Philadelphia & New York Railroad!

Twenty Persons Killed and over Forty Wounded!

There occurred yesterday another scene of railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the 10 o'clock, A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on its way until they got about a mile above Burlington, (New Jersey,) when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward-bound train then attempted to back on to a sideling to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, New Jersey. The horses were caught by the hindermost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces. This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up, and dragging it after the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more sad wreck we never saw on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was capsized twain. The major party of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great, that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed, and about forty wounded most shockingly—some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. During night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacle at the Town Hall was of the most painful character, fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the coroner of the place was about summoning a jury to investigate the cases. Almost every house in Burlington contains one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe. During the entire day this usually quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were mashed to pieces. In some cases the mutilations was horrible. One man had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off, and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and viscera strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off; another had his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacarated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

We give below a list of the killed and wounded, as nearly as they could be ascertained.

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mrs. Pringle, who was returning to her home in New York from a visit to her friends in Philadelphia, was severely injured about the breast, and was suffering much pain inwardly. She was struck by an Iron bar, and when extricated from the ruins was thought to be dead.

Mr. Charles Oldenburg, residing in North [illegible] store, in Main street.

Mr. Dennis O'Kane, from Georgetown College, D. C., had his thigh fractured, and was dreadfully bruised about the body. His head and face were swollen in a frightful manner.—The unfortunate man, however, was in good spirits, and when we called on him he said, "I thank God I am not worse: please cover up my feet, as the flies annoy me much, and go attend to those who are more in want of your assistance."

Major Royce, of the United States army, who was in company with his wife and daughters, died a few minutes after he was extracted from the ruins. The deceased was an engineer in the United States Coast Survey.—His injuries were of a frightful character.

Commodore Smith, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, (United States Navy,) was rather badly injured. His wife was also injured.

The Hon. Wm. McClay, former member of Congress from New York, was severely injured about the head. He had a frightful gash across the forehead, extending from the left eye across the forehead and down to the neck, laying the scalp bare. He presented a frightful appearance. He was attended by Dr. Cook, of Bordentown, and Mr. Bartram, a young student of that place. He was also severely injured internally, but was in good spirits, and hoped to recover.

Elizabeth Saunders, of Willmington, Delaware, was badly bruised about the head and body.

Mr. George H. Harlan, of Cecil county Md. received several contusions about the head and body.

Mr. Benj. Harry, residing at Conshokocken, Pennsylvania, was badly injured about the face and side. His arms were also bruised. He was conveyed to Mr. James Wald's, on Main street.

Thos. Morgan, a dry goods merchant, and a resident of Eighth street, Philadelphia, slightly injured about the head and back.

Henry Rush, a resident of Georgetown, D. C. badly bruised.

James Whelen, a resident of New Hope, Pennsylvania, was badly cut about the head.—He jumped from the window, and made a narrow escape from instant death. His face presented a frightful spectacle.

Dr. Whelan, of the United States navy received a lacerated wound of the thigh. He is head of the medical bureau at Washington, D. C.

J. McKeown, from Ohio, is very badly hurt. We were unable to see him.

Mr. Wm. W. Wheeler, residing on Sucet street, in this city, received several bruises.

Mr. James C. Wheeler, another resident of this city, was also badly injured.

Baron De St. Andre, the French consul at this port, was dreadfully bruised and lacated about the head and body. He was extried from the ruins with much difficulty, and conveyed to a house on Main street, where he died soon after the accident. He resided at No. 134 South Sixth street.

Judge Reeves, of Chilicothe, Ohio, was also badly injury. He was confined to his bed but will be able soon so leave for his home.

Wm. D. C. Howard, of Charleston, South Carolina, was fatally injured.

John Dallam, of Baltimore, was instantly killed.

Edward P. Bacon, 38 years of age, of Philadelphia, residing in Spring Garden street, above Seventh. He was of the firm of Bacon & Fisher, glass-ware dealers. He leaves a wife and one child.

Mrs. Margaret Prescott, aged 35 years, resided in Salem, New Jersey; widow of the Rev. E. S. Prescott. This lady was instantly killed. Her body was conveyed to Bishop Doane's residence.

James Fisherville, New Jersey, engaged in the glass buisness, and one of the firm of Bacon & Fisher, was so seriously injured that it is anticipated he cannot recover. He is a widower, and has five children.

Alexander Kelly, a resident of Philadelphia, a dealer in queensware, china, glass, &c, in Market street, one door east of Seventeenth street, died soon after he was taken to Bordentown.

Miss Jane Lincoln, residing at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, was killed. Body crushed in a shocking manner. Taken to Judge Miller's residence.

Mr. George Ingersol, a son of Harry Ingersol esq., of this city, residing in Fifteenth and Walnut streets, was seriously injured internally, and it is reported that he has since died. He was conveyed to Bordentown.

Mr. Litchtenstein, of Richmond, Virginia, is badly injured. He is confined to his bed.

Mrs. Rebecca Philipps and daughter, of New York, were much bruised.

Mrs. Phelps and daughter were both slightly injured. They made a very narrow escape.

Mr. John Pugh, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, was slightly bruised.

Mr. Krider had one of his collar bones broken, and was also severely bruised about the body.

Caroline Heymen, a colored woman, was slightly injured. She was confined to her bed, but will soon recover.

Mrs. A. H. L. Phelps, of the Patapsco Institute, Maryland, and daughter, were both slightly injured.

Mr. H. L. Bennet, of Natchez, Mississippi, was slightly cut about the head. His eyes were blackened and his face much swollen.

Mrs. Hulseman, residing in New York, was much bruised about the body. She was one of a family of three, all of whom were badly injured. One of her arms is broken.

Rev. Mr. J. Parvin, of Pittsfield, Misssissippi, is severely bruised about the legs. He was conveyed to Bishop Doane's residence, at Riverside, and received every attention at the hands of his family.

Miss Emma Boyce, residing at Georgetown, D. C., had her extremities badly injured, and some bones are broken. She will probably recover. She was conveyed to Mr. Thomas Lee's residence, in Wood street, and received every attention. She was in company with her father and mother. The former is dead, and the latter is seriously injured. Her sister and brother were on the seat in the rear of them, but they escaped with but trifling injuries.

Lewis A. Lukens, residing in Philadelphia, was badly injured internally. Not expected to recover. His breastbone was crushed in, and his head injured dreadfully. He was in a dying condition when we left Bordentown.

Thomas Findlay, a resident of Philadelphia, is much injured. He is a carpet manufacturer, and resides at Fourth and George streets. His collar bone is broken, and he is much bruised about the face. He will probably recover. He has a wife and seven children.

Charles Dixon, residing in Richmond street, not fatal. He was [illegible] at Mrs. Reed's store, in Main street.

A man who refused to give his name, residing at Middletown, Connecticut, was slightly injured about the head and arms. His legs were also bruised.

Isaac M. Kay, residing at Haddonfield, New Jersey, has both legs broken; one of them has a compound fracture. He is also seriously cut about the head, and much bruised.

These two persons were conveyed to Mr. Caleb R. Smith's residence, No. 29 High street, and received prompt attention.

J. M. Little, Pittsburg, Pa., is slightly injured about the left shoulder.

Dr. Andrew Porter, of Harrisburg. Pa., dislocated his elbow joint. Not seriously injured. He dressed his own wound, and then assisted to dress the wounds of others.

Mr. John Kelley, agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad company, is badly injured but not fatally. He is cut and bruised over his entire body.

Daniel Sourbeck, of Alliance, Ohio, was injured. He is the proprietor of the hotel at that place. He has a severe cut on the back of his head.

Mr. Martin Connell, of Wilmington, Delaware, is badly bruised and cut about the head and body. He went to Agnew's hotel and walked about, but afterwards fainted upon the floor, and in a few minutes expired. His body was conveyed to the city hall.

George F. Harlan, of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, is badly cut and bruised about the face, but no internal injuries. His collar bone is fractured. He was taken to the post office and attended by Dr. Henry and Dr. Pearce.

Samuel Lahm, a resident of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, was terribly crushed. His injuries are internal, and are of a serious character. It is next to impossible for him to recover.

James M. Paton, residing at No. 8 Summer street, Philadelphia. He is engaged in the planning business. He has one thigh broken, and is much bruised about the head and body. He will probably recover.

Thomas Richardson, aged 20 years, the agent of the Messrs. Fitzgibbon & Co.'s periodical agency, had both of his legs broken. He was at once brought to this city and conveyed to his residence. He was also considerably injured about the body.

Mr. Wilson Kent, of the firm of Kent & Dyott, doing business as lamp and chandelier manufacturers, was instantly killed. He was a most estimable man.

The steamer Trenton was despatched to Burlington as soon as intelligence of the accident was received at Walnut-street wharf, and brought down to the city a number of the passengers. Among them we noticed Mr. Le Boutilier, of the firm of Messrs. Le Boutilier & Brother, silk dealers in Chesnut street, near Eighth, who was dreadfully cut and bruised about the body and head. His escape under the circumstances from instant death was, indeed, truly miraculous. He was scarcely able to get along with the assistance of a crutch, and two of his friends, who accompanied him.

Another man, named Forbes Frazier, an Irishman, residing at Manayunk, was cut and bruised about the head and face in a shocking manner. He was scarcely able to walk.

Among the physicians who immediately volunteered their services and went up to the scene of the catastrophe were Dr. Wm. Pancost, Dr. T. B. Goddard, Dr. E. L. Huston, Dr. J. T. Rowand, of Camden; Dr. John D. Moore, Dr. L. Gaunit, Dr. S. W. Butler, Dr. A. D. Chaloner, Dr. D. Trimble, Dr. E. M. Smith, of Burlington, N. J.; Dr. T. Reed, of Mount Holly; Dr. Tuft, of Burlington.

LIST OF THE DEAD.—Edward P. Bacon, residing near Spring Garden and Seventh street, Philadelphia; Alex. Kelly, residing in Market street, near Seventeenth street, Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret Prescott, of Salem, New Jersey; Mrs. Clement Barclay, residing at 267 Locust street, Philadelphia; James Pringle, of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland; Chas, Bottom, of Trenton, New Jersey—Mr. B. was junior member of the firm of H. Bottom, Tiffany, & Bottom of Trenton (New Jersey) Iron works: Thomas J. Meredith, of Baltimore, Maryland: Wilson Kent, of the firm of Kent & Dyott, Second street, below Chesnut street, Phiadelphia: John Dallam, of Baltimore Maryland: Catharine Brown, (colored,) Washington, D. C.: Rev. Martin Connell, of Wilmington, Delaware: Jacob Fisher, of Fisherville, New Jersey; Jacob Howard, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Baron De St. Andrew, French consul—resided in S. Fifth street, Philadelphia: Mrs. Jane Lincoln; Wm. Ridgway, of New York city; Major Wm. Boyce, of Georgetown, D. C.; name unknown—body at city Hall; George W. Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Harry Rush, of Georgetown College; name unknown—body at city hall: Miss Boyce, daughter of Major Boyce, died of wounds received; George Ingersoll, residing at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia; Miss Boyce residing in Georgetown, D. C.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Samuel W. Earl last evening had all the bodies of the dead collected together and conveyed to the Lyceum Hall, where they were arranged around the room, each one labelled with the name of the tenement, presenting a sad and imposing spectacle. The bodies that were indentified were handed over to their friends: the balance were retained until they were called for.

After the jurors had been sworn, John Rodgers, esq., foreman, asked permission of the jurors that the examination be conducted by the prosecuting attorney, Garrett S. Cannon, esq. The jurors gave their assent to such arrangement.

At this stage of the proceedings the bodies were examined, and the inquest adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

We cannot close our account without referring to the generous conduct of Mr. J. A. Schreeves, Mr. J. Rodgers, and the residents of Burlington generally, who kindly extended to us every facility in collecting the facts of this terrible accident. R. S. Trowbridge, M. D., has also our thanks for his courtesy.

DR. HANNEGAN'S STATEMENT.

I was driving to Burlington for the purpose of crossing to Bristol, but went through Florence to visit some patients in that place. I was turning from the river road into the Bordentown road by a side road, which crosses the railroad at the place were the accident occurred. I heard no whistle—no notice of any train. I saw no train pass, and on looking both up and down the railroad saw no train.

I drove on to the railroad, but on arriving close to the railroad I heard a rustling noise of cars moving. I immediately reined up, but the motion was so rapid that the horses only balted on the rails. The train was positively moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour. I was driving at about ten miles an hour. The [illegible] horse, brake and er, Thomas Antrim, esq., his wife, my child, and myself. I was thrown out on to the ground. I bear the mark of the concussion on my shoulder. My family were only slightly injured.

I attribute the melancholy accident to the engineer not ringing the bell, nor giving any alarm, but backing the train at the almost destructive rate of thirty miles an hour. [An act of the legislature fixes the maximum rate of speed through the borough of Burlington, which extends to where the accident occurred, at six miles per hour.]

I have been cautions from a preceding accident—a wagon containing several members of my family having been broken during my absence by the fright of a horse a few years ago. I am an elder of Dr. Miller's Presbyterian church, at Columbus, where I have practised medicine for the last thirty-two years.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

One of the reporters of Philadelphia, who was sent to the scene of disaster, gives the following account of the accident:

The train of cars which left Philadelphia at ten o'clock, consisting of five passenger cars, baggage car and locomotive, had reached Burlington just before 11 o'clock. It then stopped, waiting for the arrival of the 8 o'clock New York train from Jersey City, which passes at this place. After waiting for from five to ten minutes, and the New York train not appearing, the Philadelphia train went forward slowly, watching for the approach of the downward train. It had gone forward about a mile and a quarter, when the New York train came in sight. The whistle for the breaks and to reverse the engine was blown, and the Philadelphia train commenced backing, and soon got under rapid headway for Burlington again. In this reverse movement the passenger cars, usually placed behind and coming after the locomotive, were now in front, and pushed forward by the locomotive. The engineer being with the locomotive, of course had not the advantage of seeing what was ahead of the backward-going train. He had run but a quarter of a mile, and a mile from Burlington, when the first passenger car came in collision with a light pleasure wagon, driven by Dr. Hannegan, of Columbus, New Jersey, who attempted to cross the track in front of the cars.

The wagon contained Dr. Hannegan, his wife, and two children. The former, it is said, is hard of hearing, and by this infirmity caused an accident nearly simular, but not so fatal, near Beverly, about a year ago. The Doctor had seen the cars pass as he was driving down the road, and supposing all safe, neglected to keep a proper lookout. The first passenger car struck the two horses in the wagon just as they were crossing the track, killed them instantly, and threw one thirty feet on one side of the track, and the other forty yards on the other side. The wagon was turned round and upset, none of its inmates being injured, except in slight bruises. The front car, A, after striking the horses, ran forward, and off the track, about one hundred yards, and over a small embankment. The second car, B, was thrown directly across the track. The third car, C, went through car B and stopped diagonally across the road. The fourth car, D, followed and ran into car C. The fifth passenger car and the baggage car stopped without leaving the track. The two latter were not injured, but three of the other passenger cars were knocked to pieces, and many of their occupants were killed, wounded, and maimed.

It is impossible to describe the horrible scene that ensued. The cars were piled upon each other, and numbers of human beings were lying among the ruins, some dead, some dying, some shrieking from pain. Those saved in the train, and the passengers on the down train, aided by citizens of Burlington, who were quickly informed of the terrible accident, went to work to rescue the wounded and dying from the ruins. As soon as taken out they were conveyed to Burlington, where many private houses, as well as Agnew's and Kelly's taverns, were thrown open to the admission of the wounded, while the Lyceum was appropriated for the reception of the dead. Some had bean crushed to death instantly, leaving scarcely a trace to recognise them by; some had been torn limb from limb by the splinters, benches, and floors, and their remains scattered in every direction. Many were suffering from crushed limbs, broken backs, and injured and lacerated bodies. The scene was a heart-sickening one; but, amid all its terrors, there were noble instances of resignation, a self-sacrificing spirit from the sufferers, which honored human nature.

One gentleman, the Hon. William B. Mc-Clay, ex-member of Congress, from New York, who was severely injured, begged those who came to his aid to give their attentions to others more dangerously wounded. One individual, with his foot crushed, refused to receive the aid of the doctors till they had relieved the sufferings of others, who seemed more to require medical assistance.

Wash Your own Laces.

The difficulty of getting laces washed right, especially out of a great city, is very great.—Every lady, therefore, should know how to wash her own thread lace. If any fair lady is ignorant of this art, we can teach her in a very few words. Let her first rip off the lace, carefully pick out the loose bits of thread, roll the lace smoothly and securely round a clean black bottle previously covered with old white linen, sewed tightly on. Tack each end of the lace with a needle and thread, to keep it smooth, and be careful in wrapping not to crumble or fold in any of the scollops or pearlings. After it is on the bottle, take some of the best sweet oil, and with a clean sponge wet the lace thoroughly to the inmost folds. Have ready, in a wash kettle, a strong lather of clear water and Castile soap. Fill the bottle with cold water to prevent its bursting; cork it well and stand it upright in the suds, with a string round the neck secured to the ears or handle of the kettle, to prevent its knocking about and breaking while over the fire. Let it boil in suds for an hour or more, till the lace is clean and white all through. Drain off the suds, and dry it on the bottle round a wide ribbon block, or lay it in long folds, place it within a sheet of white smooth paper, and press it in a large book for a fews days.

EASY PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER OR CHOLERA—RECIPE FOR MAKING CHLORINE.—Five ounces common table salt, one ounce peroxyd manganese. Stir these things together until they are well mixed, and then pass the mixture through a glass funnel, (a little at a time, for fear of choking the tube,) into a wine or porter bottle. Take then half an once (by measure) of sulphuric aaid, and add to it three ounces of water. Pour this also into the bottle as to seperate the ingredient,) and chlorine will soon begin to issue from the bottle in sufficient quantities to disinfect the atmosphere of the room. After an hour or two, it can be removed to another room, and so on until every room, shed, out-house, &c., has been purified. It is, however, thought to be sufficient to confine it to those rooms that are constantly inhabited. It is well to shake the bottle three or more times a day. The above will furnish a supply of chlorine for at least twenty-four or forty-eight hours, if you will have a hole in the cork of the bottle.

It is believed that this simple and cheap recipe is fully adequate to the protection of any dwelling from yellow fever, cholera or any epidemic, provided the occupants avoided unnecessary exposure, bathe often, and pay due attention to diet and digestion.

☞ The fruits of Know-Nothing rule, brief as it has been, have been everywhere the same. In Massachusetts, its gross immoralities filled every mind with disgust; in Pennsylvania, its reckless disregard of the people's welfare, and ready acquiescence in innumerable schemes of private emolument and public plunder, made Harrisburg, for four months, a very lazarhouse of political corruption; and in the city of Philadelphia, where its minions have had uncontrolled sway for a year past, its enormous extravagance, and flagrant dishonesty, have made its government literally a "reign of terror" to the citizens. And now that it has openly joined hands with New England Abolitionism, and is flourishing aloft the fire-brand of disunion, the true Democrat turns, with redoubled confidence, to the party whose principle, whenever administered aright, have always tended to promote the individual happiness of the people, to advance the general prosperity of the country, and to draw together more closely the citizens of the different sections of the Union, in the ties of mutual interest and love.

SLEEPING IN MEETING.—This custom is of remote antiquity. We read in history that when Bishop South was preaching before Charles II and Court many of the monarch's suit went to sleep, and some of them snored; whereupon South addressed himself to Lord Lauderdale, one of the offenders, and said: "My lord, I ask pardon for disturbing you, but I must tell you that you snore so loud that you are in danger of waking up his majesty." This warning woke up every one, and banished all desire to sleep.

GEORE WASHINGTON, in one of his massages to Congress, uses the following language:

"To every description of citizens, indeed, let praise be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American hippiness the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it too, *for the sake of those who* FROM EVERY CLIME *are daily seeking a dwelling place in our land.*"

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

Wheat is dull to-day, and prices very irregular; white sells at 160 a 178c.; red at 150a 162c. Corn is selling at 83 for white, and 90c. for yellow.

Flour is dull and without sales. Howard street is held at $7.87½ a $8; City Mills $7.75 a $8.

From the Lewistown Democrat.

The way they test Them!

Why is it that we can publish the name of any individual as a democrat or whig without eliciting the least objection, and if we publish him as a know-nothing he at once takes exception, and complains that we are black-guarding him? A democrat or a whig is not ashamed to be known as such; a know-nothing takes it unkindly if you hint it of him—intimates that it will injure him.

A CHILD SAVED BY A DOG.—As one of the city cars was passing down Fulton street yesterday morning a lady with a little girl attempted to pass in front, the child being ahead. Before the driver could hold up the child was nearly under the horses' feet, when a large Newfoundland dog seeing it bounded to her, and taking her in his mouth rescued her from imminent danger of being trampled to death, brought her to the almost distracted mother and laid her down. He looked up and wagged his tail, and gave a short bark expressive of his delight, and away he went.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Pointed Appeal.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, over the signature of "A Mason and Odd Fellow," uses the following pointed and convincing language:

"I am of foreign birth, and of Roman Catholic parentage, yet a Protestant in faith and practice, and expect to remain so, unless this Know Nothing inquisition serves to drive me from the church into the wilderness; for I lay it down as a fixed fact that the child who is wanting in regard for his parents while living, is worthy of no respect or confidence; and the child who can *tolerate abuses of the creed or principles* of his parents when dead, is too peurile and mean to merit the esteem or confidence of any man or party. For this reason, then, I despise this *midnight monster.*

"Again, I am a Mason, likewise an Odd Fellow: and for very many years, have regarded these men as my covenanted brethren, whose plighted honor bound them *to help me in my distresses, defend my fair name, and honor me as an equal.* How can they forget and lay aside these *first obligations, to swear and enter into a league to degrade me,* or any of the *hundreds of Masons and Odd Fellows* who happen to be of Catholic parentage or foreign birth?

"These are the emotions of mind under which I am passing, trying all the time to bring myself to believe that *in the church,* my brethren, who advise and pray for me, have not considered the matter as it affects social relations, and need but to be directed to a proper contemplation of the spirit of suspicion and distrust it must engender to abandon its unhallowed leadings; and that my brother Masons and Odd Fellows will, from these hints thrown out in fraternal kindness, see the inconsistency and unreasonableness of taking a new obligation that in its effects, tends to annul and destroy the first, the older, the purer and better covenants of Faith, Hope and Charity, and Friendship, Love and Truth."

INFORMATION WANTED.—A bereaved mother requests the papers throughout the country to publish the following:—"A boy named James Nesbitt, now about 17 years of age, left his mother, Mary Ann Nesbitt, nearly two years ago, to procure employment and assist in supporting his only surviving parent, who is an educated and intelligent lady in poor circumstances, and who is much distressed at the absence or loss of her only son. Mrs. Nesbitt is residing in Erie, Pa., and will be most thankful for any information concerning her lost boy."

☞A YOUNG man named John Barnes, seventeen years of age, bled to death, a few days since, in Buffalo, from the effect of a tooth which had been extracted a few days previous. "How easily his life might have been saved," observes the Tribune, "by an application of a styptic—one of the best and most easily obtained is gunpowder. Let it be pulverized and laid upon lint, so as to get as much as possible in the cavity of the tooth, held in by the wad of lint or cotton. By renewing the application two or three times, relief is rendered almost certain. We have never known a failure, and have seen it applied to some desperate cases."

School Teachers Wanted.

Eleven teachers are wanted by the Board of Directors of Cumberland Valley school district, Bedford county, to take charge of the said schools in said district for the term of four months, and for several of the schools teachers will be employed for a term of six months. The Board of Directors intend opening the schools of said district on the first day of October next, and several teachers will be employed immediately. The Board will meet on Saturday the 29th inst., at the store of

JACOB ANDERSON,
President of the Valley School Board.

Sep. 7, 1855.

FRANKLIN FEMALE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT MERCERSBURG, PENNA.

THE Winter Session of this Institute commences on the first of October next.

TERMS:—For Board, Tuition, Room rent and Washing, per quarter of twelve weeks, $42 50.

MARSHALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

The Winter Session of this Institute commences on the first of October next. Terms: For Board, Tuition, Room rent and Washing, per quarter of twelve weeks, $42 50.

☞ *For further information address*
REV. J. R. KOOKEN, Mercersburg.

Sept. 7, 1855.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to his premises on or about the 20th of August, a red heifer with white on the forehead, white belly, little white on the back, white hind legs and tail—left ear off and a slit in the right; the hair cut off at the end of the tail; she is supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to come and pay all charges and take her away.

DAVID DIBERT.

Sept. 7, 1855.*

Attention Riflemen.

You are hereby ordered to parade at "Centreville," (in Cumberland Valley) on Monday, the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., *prepared with both summer and winter uniform.* A full turn-out is desired.

By order of the Captain.

WM. KEEFFE, O. S.

Notice.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or Book account, are hereby notified that their notes and accounts are left in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., of the Borough of Bedford, for collection, where suit will be commenced against all who do not comply with this notice and make payment immediately.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.

Sept. 7, 1855.

Annual Fair.

☞The annual Fair for Bedford County will commence on Wednesday the 17th day of October next, and continue for three days. For Premiums to be awarded, and other particulars, see bills now circulating. We have reason to hope that this fair will exceed any yet held in this place. Let all do something.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

☞ MISS FORD would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that she will re-open her School on Monday morning 3d of September, and hopes to be liberally patronized, promising to use her utmost exertions to do justice to all placed under her care.

Bedford, Aug. 25, 1855.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS R. S. PROCTER will resume the duties of her school in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday the 20th day of August inst. and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage

Aug. 3.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, in Woodberry on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, the following Real Estate, to wit:

That well known Tavern Stand on the Road leading from Bedford to Martinsburg and Williamsburg, (Clover Creek Road,) with 19 Town Lots and 3 acres of Land, more or less, all adjoining. The Improvements are a Two Story Frame Weather Boarded House and Kitchen attached, a large frame Stable and Thrashing Floor adjoining; Stone Smoke House, Dry House, Wash House, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also an orchard of choice Fruit trees on the premises, with a great many Plum trees, Pear trees, &c., The said Lots and Land are all under a good Post and Rail Fence, and in a very high state of Cultivation.

Said property is in a very public place, and would be very suitable either for a Store or Tavern. Also a two story Brick House in the town of Woodberry, 30 by 40 feet, with a Two Story Frame House on the same lot, with a good frame Stable, Wash-House and all other necessary out buildings, being in the most business part of the town, which would also be a very suitable building for a Store and Tavern.

N. B. Either of the above properties will be sold at private sale by calling on the subscribers living on the property.

☞TERMS easy, and made known on day of sale.

SARAH MAGILL,
SILAS MOORE.

Aug. 24, 1855.

SAVE MONEY.—To make room for fall stock—from this date we will sell every description of Summer Goods at very reduced prices.—Call and save money!

A. B. Cramer & Co.

FLY NETTS.—Fly Netts for horses—single or in pairs—for sale by

A. B. Cramer & Co.

D. Horder,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors. JOHN H. RUSH,

May 18, 1855. *Treasurer.*

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a Plank Road from Hopewell to Bloody Run, in Bedford County," will meet at the house of John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on the 11th day of Sept. next, and at the house of James Echleberger, in Hopewell, on the 12th day of Sept. for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions preparatory to an organization of said Company.

John King, Thos. W. Horton, John Dasher, Geo. Wishart, David Brallier, M. M. Peebles, Wm. Hartley, J. M. Barndollar, B. R. Aschom, Thos. H. Murray, Alex. King, W. P. Schell.

Aug. 17, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

LUMBER!

The subscribers have on hand and will constantly keep, (at the old stand of Lewis N. Fyan, in Juniatta township,) a full supply of Lap and Joint Shingles, and Boards of every discription, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

PLATT & BROTHER.

Sept. 7, 1855.

VALUABLE
Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female,

from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

THE FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU has been pronounced by eminent Physicians *THE GREATEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN.* It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acting both as a cure and preventative.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished Physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices—Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle.
" " Sarsaparilla " "
or 6 bottles for $5, equal in strength to one gallon Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist 263, Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, PHILADELPHIA.

☞To be had of Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

July 20, 1855.—1y.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

DRESS GOODS.—Such as *Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Barege Delaines, Challies, Mousseline De Bege, Musseline De Laines,* together with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS, just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Java and Rio Coffee, Granulated, crushed, clarified and N. O. Sugars; best golden Syrup and N. O. Molasses, just received and for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay,* the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

MACHINE SHOP!

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines constantly on hand, and made of the very best material. They are greatly improved above any other of the kind to the advantage of the farmer. For sale at the MACHINE SHOP of

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
a short distance east of Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Penna.

Also, Pierpoint's Patent Strawshaker, which has not been surpassed any where, and are so constructed that they operate smoothly and take but little power to drive them. They can be attached to any kind of machine straps or tumbling shaft power.

☞ Farmers would do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Farming utensils of all kinds made to order. All warranted to give satisfaction.

*** Repairing done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM RITCHEY,
Machinist.

July 13, 1855.—3m.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few cases mens' fine Calf and Morocco Boots.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,* in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines,

made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.

His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the FARMER. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and gleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

Reparing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 29, 1855.—4m.

NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 6¼ cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12½ cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. ☞An early call is solicited.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warranted corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—20 bbls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradles just received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, June 22, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.

THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.

Bloody-Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.

WM. F. MCREHEAD,
June 22. Steward.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.

A. SAUPP.

June 22, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

Notice:

All persons indebted to the estate of DOMNICK COOK, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDRIS SAUPP, *Executor,*
MARY COOK, *Executrix.*

July 6, 1855.

[*Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.*]

RICHMOND JULY 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Beers & Co., Gents.—Consierations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of "*Carter's Spanish Mexture,*" for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula.*

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted and the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know-nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it, in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise any influence or control.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—Here is another notice of a preparation bearing the above name. We would say to our readers, try it, and you will not be disappointed. It may be had at Rupp & Oster's in this place.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post, Sept. 24, 1853.

KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—We have tried this medicine for a severe cold, and can truly say we have never found any remedy so pleasant and effectual. It is an expectorant, yet does not sicken the stomach; and it prevents costiveness. It is very highly recommended by physicians and others who have tried it, as a speedy and effectual cure for Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Quinsy, and nomerous other complaints of the Bronchial Organs and Lungs. We can safely recommend it as an excellent remedy.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the stone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtue, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. See advertisment.

Attention Volunteers!

The "Cumberland Valley Blues" will meet at Centreville, on Monday the 10th September, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, in order that we may march one mile from town, where we expect to meet two Companies from Bedford, (The Rifles and Cadets.) A full turn out and punctual attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN SIMONS, O. S.

Aug. 31, 1855.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Juniata Township, some time in April last, a dark Brindle Heifer, about 2 years old last spring, with a small white star on the forehead, with large white spots on the legs, and a good part of the tail white. No other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JACOB DULL.

Aug. 31, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBEB is desirous of selling the Farm on which he now resides, in Bedford Township, about one mile north of Bedford, near Dunnings Creek, containing 122 acres of land, between 70 and 80 acres cleared, about 10 acres of which is good meadow, plenty of good timber on the tract. There is a young orchard of choice fruit; log house, log barn, and other out buildings thereon—also good water. If the whole tract is not sold 25 acres thereof will be sold separate.

TERMS of sale will be liberal and possession given on the 1st April next.

WILLIAM MAIKEN.

Aug. 31, 1855.

LOOK OUT!

Persons indebted to the undersigned on book account, or for Borough and School Taxes, for the years 1852 and 1853, are invited to call at his office and settle their accounts (by due bill or otherwise.) All whose accounts remain unsettled, on my books, by the first day of September next, may be waited upon by Constable Agnew or Mower. H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 17, 1855.*

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FOR SALE.—A handsome, well made Buggy, with falling top, will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

LEATHER.
FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

J. White,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above. May 18, 1855.—3m.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

A CARD.

MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs, and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations. The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept., (being the 3d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 10, 1855.

A Family Carriage

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The owner having no use for it, will sell, on fair terms, an excellent Family Carriage, newly fitted up, intended for either one or two horses, and having all the necessary fixtures.—An excellent sett of new Brass mounted harness may be had with the carriage, if desired. It will be sold on time, for cash, or exchanged for grain. Enquire at the office of the Bedford Gazette. July 27, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRANWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

The 1st Session of the 5th school year of this Institution will open on Monday morning the 3d day of September. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Feb. 16, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest. JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

DR. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lapus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bumm, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to $8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending te engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

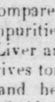
BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"



Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.